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Develop Israel  
with  
Israel Bonds

## Gaullist Party Split Over Algeria Policy

By ISRAEL NEUMANN, Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
PARIS. — The crisis within the Gaullist U.N.R. was turned on Thursday into open schism, with the resignation of 10 members who are Assembly deputies.

They include M. Leon Debevoise, a close collaborator of M. Jacques Soustelle and Chairman of the Assembly's Cultural and Social Committee. The deputies quit the party's strong 218-man parliamentary group because it was unwilling to declare itself in favour of "Francization" of Algeria.

Actually, they resigned because of increased apprehension that negotiations with the F.L.N. are near, and because Premier Debré has declared France's willingness to stipulate within the framework of military cease-fire talks, guarantees for the future exercise of liberties. If the stipulation is satisfactory, the F.L.N. might renounce a demand for political negotiations, observers noted here.

### Soustelle Returns

M. Soustelle who returned on Thursday from New York, hurried to meet M. Debré to discuss the U.N.R. crisis. The Premier faces a dilemma: to leave the Government and join the Opposition, or disavow his closest friends.

At the Assembly debate today, M. Debré told the delegates that night that union between France and Algeria must be maintained.

### To Avert Secession

Speaking before a vote of confidence was taken, he defined his Government's objective as averting secession of the North African territory and establishing for Algeria a political rule which be the "expression of peace and union."

Strategic, economic and moral reasons demanded the maintenance of the union between France and Algeria, M. Debré said.

"It is indispensable that the protective guardianship of France in Algeria remain for generations. We must conquer secession now and in the future."

He said the 1960 budget provided for the maintenance of French forces in Algeria at the full strength they would need to proceed with pacification if cease-fire offers were not accepted.

The lawyer for the interned Algerian nationalist leaders, Mohammed ben Bella, yesterday in Paris appealed for a "liberal gesture" towards detained Algerians.

The lawyer, Hachmi Cherif, flew to Paris after meeting Fernand Abbas, "Prime Minister" of the "Algerian Provisional Government," in Tangier. He said "The Algerian war has lost all meaning."

### Wall Street Closes Steady; Slight Gains

NEW YORK (Reuters). — Wall Street closed very steady on Thursday, with most of the flat showing a majority of advances extending to one point or more.

New buying entered the market and a mild on-balance gain resulted in early morning trading reflecting hopes that the steel dispute might be settled by voluntary agreement obviating a "Taft-Hartley" injunction. Industrial led this rally and notable were steels, motors, chemicals, rubbers and electronics.

## Haifa Carmelit Subway

TO ALL PERSONS  
INTENDING TO COME TO HAIFA ON SUCCOT  
IN ORDER TO RIDE THE HAIFA SUBWAY

We would ask you to do so  
ONLY BETWEEN 8 a.m.-3p.m.

★ Children under 16 must be accompanied by their parents.

★ Please have Agorot (Grush) coins with you.

The Management,  
Carmelit Subway.

Unable to thank everyone personally, we wish to express our sincerest thanks to all those who sympathized with us in our deep bereavement on the passing away of our beloved

Chaim Schlossberg

The SCHLOSSBERG, YOFFE, RABIN  
and KELLNER families.

## 'Gusher' Boosts Estimates Of Zohar Gasfield

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A completely revised estimate of the Zohar gas field potential exceeds all earlier expectations. This is the result of the latest "gusher" measurements of Well No. 4 — equivalent to a calorific-value output of 850 barrels of crude oil per day.

The new money is expected to arouse as much criticism as the former series, for the figures used in the designs are hardly typical of Israel. Comment so far, however, has been restricted to newspaper reporters who were sent to a series of four notes by the Bank of Israel yesterday — the only ones in circulation today.

Colours are brighter — the ILI note is a pale lavender; the ILI tan with orange tints; the ILI sky blue and the half-pound sea green. The half-pound, by the way, is just that — since the Bank of Israel could not be sure that the law dividing the pound into 100 agrot would be passed and yet did not want to use the term "pound," the note bears the figure "100" while Half an Israel Pound is written below.

New ILI50 notes will not be issued until the middle of 1961.

At a press conference in Jerusalem on Thursday, the Governor of the Bank, Mr. David Horowitz, explained that the idea for the dual theme on each note — one side shows an Israeli engaged in productive activity and the other an archaeological site — was the result of a decision by the committee that decided on the design.

Two of the figures are imaginary, the others drawn from life in order to avoid recognition.

The ILI20 note shows a scientist examining the contents of a test tube preparatory to taking a specimen to be put on the slide of the microscope in front of him. In the background is a jungle of laboratory equipment.

On the reverse side is an unrolled page from the Dead Sea Scroll of Isaiah, which can be read with a magnifying glass.

The ILI100 note shows a sledgehammer on a sledge.

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## New, Brighter Banknotes To Be Issued on Sunday

By CHARLES WEISS, Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

Four bright, crisp, and colourful new banknotes became legal tender yesterday, and will go into general circulation on Sunday, when they will be exchanged at banks for old worn-out bills of the former series. No money is being called in, and the old notes will remain in circulation on a par with the new ones until they are gradually withdrawn.

The new money is expected to arouse as much criticism as the former series, for the figures used in the designs are hardly typical of Israel. Comment so far, however, has been restricted to newspaper reporters who were sent to a series of four notes by the Bank of Israel yesterday — the only ones in circulation today.

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## Plot to Kill Kassem in Hospital Bared; UAR Said Massing Troops

Europeans Flee Tribal War Area  
In Congo; over 20 Africans Killed

LEOPOLDVILLE (UPI). — Rival tribesmen clashed yesterday in another round of fights "to the death" around Luluabourg, 600 miles east of here, where terrified European residents have taken refuge.

It was the third straight day of fierce clashes between the Lulua and Baluba tribes. Reports reaching the Congo-Les Hauts Congo said police counted 20 dead and "the figure is expected to be much higher when reports from outlying villages come in."

More than 220 Africans of the warring tribes have been arrested, most of them because they carried deadly machetes, the most common weapon used in the rioting that began Monday.

Europeans in the area have fled their homes and taken refuge in the town of Luluabourg, on the Lulua river. The police have sealed off the European section of the city with its population of 2,000. Only Europeans fleeing the riot-torn countryside were allowed past guards armed with machine-guns.

In the African section, which has a population of 64,000, strong police patrols were arresting Africans who carried arms or had no papers. Pillars of smoke could be seen rising from surrounding villages.

Martial law was proclaimed around Luluabourg while police and military detachments sought to quell the fighting.

Fragmentary reports said the security forces "had to open fire" on groups of rioting Africans. The reports said at least one African was killed. But Europeans seeking refuge in Luluabourg said they saw "many" dead Africans on the road to town.

The Balubas were former slaves of the Lulus. The fighting erupted Monday when Lulus attacked Baluba villages. Officials said Baluba women danced naked in the villages to encourage their men to avenge the Lulua attacks.

Disorders also flared in the port town of Matadi. Six Africans were shot and killed by police gunfire and more than 20 Africans and 12 Europeans injured in so-called religious rioting on Wednesday.

Yemen Accuses U.K. of 'Aggression'

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters). — Yemen's resident representative at the U.N., Kamal Abul Rahim, yesterday complained to the Security Council about "renewed British aggression" against Yemen.

In a letter to the President of the Council, Dr. Koto Matsudaira of Japan, the Yemeni diplomat said that British forces had attacked the town of Al-Baidha in Yemen, on October 5. He said the attack lasted four hours, caused the death of several inhabitants and also damaged property.

He said "provocative" violations of Yemeni air space by British aircraft took place last month and earlier in October against Taiz, the capital, Al-Baidha and Kathma.

The "aggression" was "completely unprovoked," Rahim said, and threatened peace and security in the area.

Amer 'Sure' Israel Fears UAR Army

"I am sure the enemy (Israel) has learned how to fear the U.A.R. army," the U.A.R. War Minister, General Abdul Hakim Amer, said on a tour of the Israeli-Syrian border yesterday morning, according to Damascus Radio.

Speaking at Kuneitra the soldiers reportedly "shouted with enthusiasm: 'We live in order to return Palestine to the Arabs.'"

Amer said that the U.A.R. had become a basis for independence and sovereignty for the people of Asia and Africa. "The enemy," he said in reference to Israel, "must fear us."

The Legend of 'The Wasted Millions' — And the Simple Truth (Menahem Begin and the World Bank) See Page 3

Corner-Stone Laying Ceremony for a New Rotary Kiln which will take place at our Nesher Plant, in the presence of Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, on Sunday, October 19, 1958, at 12 noon.

PALESTINE PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS "NESHER" LTD.

What Is The Difference Between Britain And Israel?

Two local parties are rejoicing at the results of the British elections: Mapai ignores the failure of its Socialist colleagues and extols the continuation of Conservative rule.

The General Zionists, who brag about their being a liberal party, have turned Conservative in a bid to benefit from the victory of their British "friends."

The British elections teach us two things: 1. The constituency election system turns a minority into a parliamentary majority: 60 per cent of the votes — which, after all, constitutes the minority — received a majority of 100 seats.

The Conservatives were able to obtain one mandate for 37,000 votes. Labour needed 67,000 votes for each mandate. As for the Liberals, they needed 215,000 votes for each mandate.

CONCLUSION: Votes do not carry equal weight in regional elections.

2. British Liberalism is on the rise. Both Conservatives and Labour show a decline. Only the Liberals have even greater, but for a distorting election system.

IT IS THIS SYSTEM THAT MAPAI AND THE GENERAL ZIONIST WISH TO SEE INTRODUCED, BUT ISRAEL IS NOT BRITAIN, NOR MAPAI THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY. THERE IS NO ROOM FOR SUCH A SYSTEM IN ISRAEL.

The Progressive Party





## Social &amp; Personal

President Ben-Zvi and Foreign Minister Golda Meir sent messages of condolence yesterday to the Jewish community of Bombay on the death earlier this week of Mr. Meir Nissim, President of the Community.

The President on Thursday received the Bishop of Lund, Sweden, the Rev. A. Nygren and Mrs. Nygren. The visitors were accompanied by the Swedish Ambassador and Mrs. Olof Lundberg.

Mr. Ben-Zvi also received the newly-appointed Israeli Ambassador to Guatemala, Mr. Yehoshua Shai, as well as Dr. Haviel Levi, the historian from Paris.

The Prime Minister on Wednesday received in his office Mr. Charles Bender, of Brackendale, Texas, Honorary Chairman of the Southwest Region for State of Israel Bonds, and Mrs. Bender.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Gleitsman and Mr. and Mrs. Abel Garner, of New York, visited the offices of the Jewish Agency and were received by Dr. Dov Joseph.

The Army Spokesman was host at a luncheon for Military Correspondents at Beit Sokolov in Tel Aviv on Wednesday, to mark the appointment of Rav-Seren Baruch Bandet as assistant military spokesman in place of Rav-Seren Naftali Levin. Rav-Seren Levin, who has served in the Army's Yonotat Headquarters (Press Bureau) for six years, is leaving for Paris where he will be the Kol Yisrael correspondent.

Dr. and Mrs. Hugo Lippmann have returned from a visit abroad.

Mrs. Lea Fletcher, Director of "Upan Hachon" and representative of the Ecole Parisienne de Mannequins in Institut Ramvill, arrived on the 14. Jerusalem, after professional studies in London and Paris.

The exhibition at the Studio 7, Gaza Road, in Jerusalem, entitled "The Creative Individual," and illustrated by students of Nomi Zuckerman, will remain open through Saturday, October 17. Classes will resume on Tuesday, October 27.

## Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem: 4:30 Tel Aviv: 4:45 Haifa: 4:30

Tonight: Jerusalem: 8:41 Tel Aviv: 8:30 Haifa: 8:41

Festivals: Vaykara 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

Haifa: Vaykara 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight 8:00 p.m. Tomorrow: 8:00 p.m. Monday: 8:00 p.m. Tuesday: 8:00 p.m. Wednesday: 8:00 p.m. Thursday: 8:00 p.m. Friday: 8:00 p.m. Saturday: 8:00 p.m.

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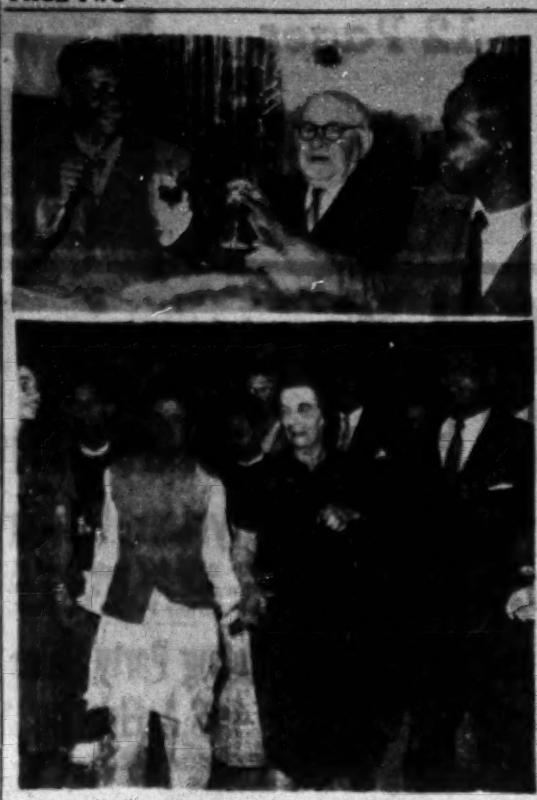
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## Errol Flynn 'Dies Laughing' At 50 While in Vancouver

VANCOUVER (Reuter). — Errol Flynn, swashbuckling film hero for a quarter of a century, "died laughing" here last night in the apartment of a doctor friend. He was 50.

He had dropped in for a drink on the way to the airport and suddenly complained of a pain in his back. He died within minutes, his hostess here, Mrs. George Caldwell, said today.

Mrs. Caldwell said, "He was laughing when he collapsed. He apparently suffered a heart attack."

The actor was in Vancouver on his \$100,000 salary for a week to complete the deal with a West Vancouver businessman.

A handsome six-footer, his romances, court battles, yachting cruises, flings at authorship and frequent involvements in film colony brawls kept his name in newspaper headlines probably more than that of any other star of his era. Although he played in many adventures and war films, he was rejected for military service during World War II because of a weak heart.

From Tasmania

Flynn was born in Hobart, Tasmania. He had been one of Hollywood's top leading men for 25 years.

He was married three times, and had three children. Flynn had been living apart from his third wife, actress Patricia Wynne, for some time. His acting career began in England. He went to Hollywood in 1935, and his career after that was a long string of box-office hits.

Flynn was plagued by many legal actions, several concerning alimony payments. In 1945, two paternity suits were filed against him in Los Angeles. They were dismissed for lack of prosecution evidence seven years later. In each case, Flynn denied that he was the father.

Flynn's most notable court appearance was in Hollywood in 1944, when he appeared on a charge of statutory rape. He was acquitted after a trial which was packed every day with adoring women.

Law Suits and Women

In an interview on his arrival in Vancouver on October 3, he said films no longer mattered to him, and joked, "The rest of my life will be devoted to women and litigation."

Flynn became a naturalized American citizen in 1942. In later years Flynn had given up some of his more swash-buckling roles for those of an ageing adventurer, such as his role in "The Last Days of Pompeii" which he won some of his

Exhibitions: — Paintings and Sculptures, supplies Israel Painters & Sculptors Association, Artists House, 23-24, Tel Aviv, 10-11.

Exhibitions: — Los Angeles, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 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# Collective Show Opens Tel Aviv New Art Season

THE Israel Artists and Sculptors Association has opened the new season at Beit Hamit with a collective exhibition by 42 painters and four sculptors. Each artist is represented by one or two works, many of the items having been shown before at different times. Most of the contributors are well known and there is a judicious mixture of figurative and non-figurative paintings, but the general impression is not more than mildly pleasing; the selection leans a little too heavily on the side of "safety," maybe with the idea of attracting the New Year trade.

There are, however, some works that call for special attention. Hershkowitz's "Laboratory," with its group of five figures handling reports and recipients, is interesting in its monumental design and the atmosphere of withdrawal and concentration which the artist manages to convey. Minna Sisselman shows a powerful abstract in black, off-whites and touches of the scarlet she likes so much. It is impressive in its vigorous rhythms. Kahana has a small and attractive abstract, contrasting are-like thin shapes with falling rectangles of colour kept quiet against a sky-like background. Nearby Modzelevitch shows two small abstracts, one with its small lozenges of green paint, delicately graduated, very charming, while Kaiman Hack's large abstract "Sea Air" has passages of richly textured, pale and subtle colour.

## Bessem's Success

Ephraim Lipsitz shows two landscapes which are attractive in their neat pattern and bright colours, while nearby the two works of Shmuel Tepler, highly simplified and very calm in feeling, make an agreeable contrast. Joseph Levy's two figure compositions, especially the one with fish, are interesting in design and in their strange, heavy colouring. Shulamith Tal is seen with examples of her more recent type of painting, with the ac-



ISRAEL PALDI: Collage

## TWO SIDES TO PALDI

ISRAEL Paldi, who recently returned from a sojourn of about 15 months in Paris, and who was awarded a Distinguished Prize for Painting during his absence, is now showing some of his latest works at the Katz Gallery.

All the works are abstracts and a large number of them are in the nature of "reliefs," but of a type different from those he formerly executed in which the shapes that emerged were more or less geometric. The new works are reminiscent of some natural phenomenon, the crater of an extinct volcano, a gritty piece of earth, a corner of a sand dune. Against a thin, light-colored canvas background, Paldi piles up his impasto — the oil paint having been reinforced with some other substance to give it more body — in ridges and dribbles which form an apparently casual design. Colour is kept on the pale side — yellows, greens, browns — the highly varnished surface catching the light. Personally, I found the surface thus created utterly repellent and the colour and small forms uninteresting and vapid. It was with relief that I turned to the other side of the gallery, where Paldi is showing a number of paintings executed on coloured carton and a few black-and-whites. Here he gives freedom to his real, delightful colour sense.

There is, for instance, one work (No. 11) which is made up of scraps of paper — some coloured, some snippets of letters, some shapes cut out of newspaper — and out of this he has made a piece of decoration which has considerable charm. The black-and-whites, with their blobs and scribbles which seem to dance on the paper, also have a distinct charm and appeal. S.W.

## Wexler's 'Pure Colour'

YA'ACOV Wexler has long experimented with pure colour and his present exhibition at the Haifa Museum of Modern Art looks as if his moment of liberation from formal considerations has arrived.

Like many Israel abstractionists, he passed through a period of static small colour areas, directing the main effort towards harmony without recognizable subject, a method still visible in some of the paintings on view. When, by regulating the thickness of his oil impasto within a particular picture, he grasped the texture of paint and was able to impart to it a facility which often made us murmur "velvet," we thought he might have reached journey's end.

But his 1959 pieces have gone further. He has eliminated the last traces of the defined colour areas, first by reducing the extent of his palette. No longer meet the rusty red ("Red Touches"), yellow ("Black in Space"), green and beige patches. We are down to whites, greys and blacks which, without tangible boundaries, melt into each other, while retaining their essential differences so that they balance each other and, by contrast, produce the desired conception. Wexler had employed a vertical rhythm, now and then varying it with horizontalism. He continues to follow the same system but, in general, his work has a downward flow. "Flow" is the proper word because his liberation consists in a liquidity of paint which moves and streaks downwards like dark shadows seen through rain.

Liberation, however, does not signify freedom from rules. Order controlling the emotions is apparent everywhere. "Open

Space" has white running through it to show up the darker portions and a comparatively large expanse of white to the upper left corner, and explodes the whole picture into life. The colour never pours in wild intensiveness.

This latest phase has also led Wexler to experiment with his medium, to adapt it to the needs of his style. In "Open Space," "White Grey Black" and "Horizontal Movement" he still retains a regulated impasto but in "Light in Space" he appears to have applied watercolour over a wrinkled gauze and in "Shadow in Space" over paper.

## Restricted Palette

The problem is the restricted character of the artist's palette. On the other hand, the puritanism of his colours is alleviated by the utilization of white where needed, the ability to inject high tones into the three colours and the consequent retention of his facility. For the moment Wexler has achieved pure colour gracefully and, for the rest, an artist's vision cannot be dictated. H. Appel.

Two Jerusalem silversmiths, T. D.H. Gonen and Moshe Berman (Tas), have each won a prize of \$1,250 in the first round of an international silverware competition. The International Sterling Silver Company and the Museum of Contemporary Crafts in New York invited 150 leading silversmiths and designers from 17 countries to participate in an International Design Competition for Sterling Silver Flatware (spoons, forks and knives).

Twenty-one designs were chosen from the hundreds of drawings submitted. The 21 designers will each receive the same cash prize and have now to submit silver models for the final selection of five designs. An additional \$1,000 will be paid for each of the five designs and the top work selected from among them for production will bring the winner enormous royalties.

Congratulations are still coming in from many of the thirty countries where the new Overseas Edition of THE JERUSALEM POST is being read.

A typical message is that from the former President of the Canadian Zionist Organization, Mr. E. Gelber, who writes:

"I want to congratulate you on the occasion of launching your overseas edition. It will serve the dual purpose of giving Diaspora readers a cross section of news and views on matters in Israel as well as giving expression, critical and otherwise, to events in the Golan. I know that I was always in need of such a paper when I lived in Canada. There will be, I am confident, a considerable response to the offer of information and opinion you are making available. Best wishes."

"... We all here have read this paper with great interest and with great success." Gordon Young, Editor, International Press Institute Bulletin, Zurich, Switzerland.

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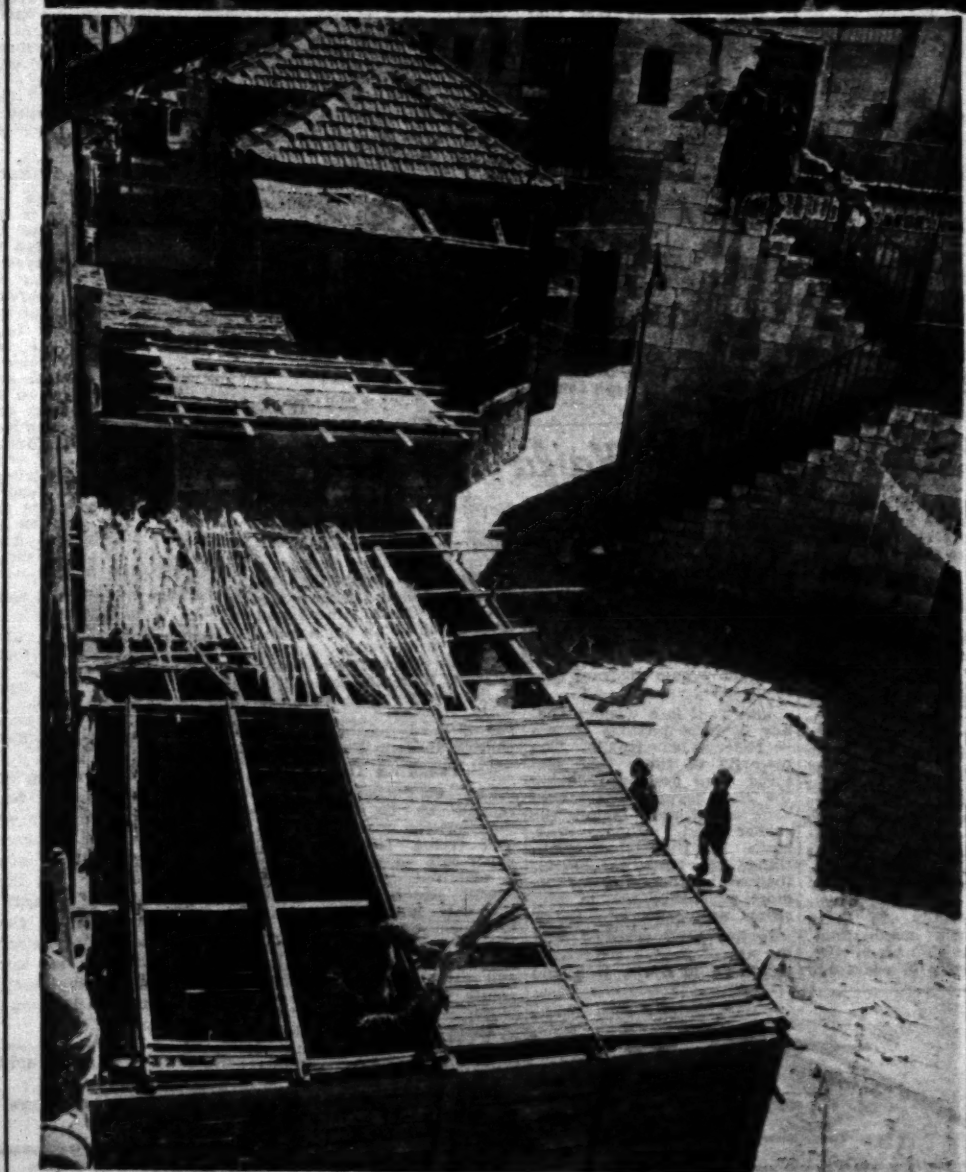
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## '... As A Cottage In A Vineyard'

ISRAELI 1:3

The suca, traditional booth of Succot, the Feast of Tabernacles, has its day-to-day function in Israel's vineyards, as well as its traditional function for the observant. Building of the suca, which must not have a "permanent" roof, begins the day after Yom Kippur. At left, residents of Jerusalem's Meah Shearim quarter are seen at work. Below is a scene at the Tel Aviv strong market, where ritually perfect citrons are sold, together with the lulav. Photos by Ilan



## AT THE MUSEUMS LIFE IN A ROMAN PROVINCE

HAIFA'S Museum of Ancient Art has a particularly interesting exhibition from its collection of ancient textiles and Fayoum mummy portraits. Both sections, drawn from their place in art history, form important documentary evidence on the social life of Egypt under the Romans, a cosmopolitan centre which sucked in the cultural streams that flowed from East and West.

The nine naturalistic Fayoum portraits, the death images of men, women and children, were intended as exact depictions of the deceased. We see the kohl round the women's eyes, the fan a woman holds, the hair-dress and jewellery of the third century, the curls on a boy's head.

These craftsmen were inarticulate in a highly articulate age, yet unconsciously they were reviving a stagnating culture and gathering the materials for the first deep foundations of a European Art, still nearly 1,000 years away.

## Ceremonial Garments

The textiles in the Haifa collection were originally the decorative pieces of ceremonial garments, daily clothing (at one period the fashion for pictures on clothes exceeded the contemporary popularity of pictorial "ties", cushion covers, curtains etc. Egypt itself provided the lotus theme (48 and 49); life on the banks of the Nile probably supplied the ducks and the fact that the frequent winged boys—who are they?—are often swimming. Greek mythology furnished the dolphins, centaurs and nereids. Greek ritual the figures of torch bearers. The mounted huntresses denote Sassanid influence and the person seen comfortably seated hints from still further east. (In the later period, Buddhist influence was more insinuating than is generally realised). Gnostic symbols abound.

The observer is immediately struck by the extraordinary vitality within an ordered aesthetic framework. The scene pulsates with life. Men hunt lions in quick action (7); a bird stands widely open (24); a female dancer

prances (24); an executioner stands, one hand grasping a sword, the other the victim's head (51); foreshortened gazelles leap through the air (56); and dancers tread rhythmically (54 and 63).

There is a general loosening of the limbs, away from classicism towards a new realism which has not yet attained elegance. Whether you take this exhibition as a picture of life in a highly advanced Roman province (and how culturally rich that life must have been) or as a glimpse into a dim future through the eyes of craftsmen fully alive to everything around them, the Haifa exhibition is absorbing. H.

## Bezalel Shows

THE Bezalel National Museum in Jerusalem is exhibiting, in addition to an impressive collection of U.S. paintings and graphics reviewed earlier, two modest little exhibitions, one by Eugene Spiro (on the occasion of his 80th birthday) the other by Samson Schames, a former refugee from Germany now living in the U.S.

The Spiro exhibition is a collection of impressionist studies of famous cellists and violinists, all handsomely autographed. There is no attempt at caricature and little at character. The artist's chief intention seems to have been to reproduce a good likeness. Schames shows watercolours and mixed media studies. His forte seems to be a textural trick that is more monotonous than well applied: the treating of the surface with wax before applying a wash of colour, which leaves some parts "white". Further, his conceptions are all too obvious to be interesting, and his attempts at formalization too figurative, so there remains little to beguile the observer. An analysis of his "Anchor" sums up this artist's limitations. The pen drawing is clumsy, the colour raw, and little has been made of the possibilities inherent in the forms. Schames seems determined to use only "pleasant" subjects; but more is needed to make a picture really interesting. S.W.

## WELCOMING

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## COLLARS ARE NEWS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LARGE collars, almost outsize, rounded shoulders, skirt lengths 42 centimetres from the floor, and a lovely line of new woollens, 40 per cent of local manufacture, are features of the Telva winter collection now in the shops here. Some of the models seen at the Telva plant recently preview this firm's Spring collection.

The seven-eighths jacket and sleeves are also features of many coat-dress combinations in the collection. Double-breasted and high pocket effects with lots of beige to caramel colours are also highlights.

In imported French mohair, of wide rainbow checked design, Telva features a stunning sports coat. It is the sort of material usually used for cuddly warm shawls. The Llama supplants the camel in a light-weight coat with a bulky look.

Telva has entered the knitwear field this year with some new jerseys woven specially for them. In burnt orange they have a mohair boucle frock with high pocket interest. Combinations of dresses with completely lined jackets and three-piece outfits that come with lovely patterned print blouses.

Telva, which has been presenting fashion at down-to-earth prices and indeed their price range runs from IL34 to IL130 for coats and coat-dress combinations. They were also the originators of the special tourist scheme for plane or ship delivery at customs and purchase tax-free prices, paid in dollars.

All the firms have done remarkably well under this scheme: Telva alone has sold \$94,000 worth since the



Advanced styling in Telva's coat-dress is proving extremely popular in their winter 1959 and spring 1960 collections.

scheme was introduced last May.

One of the firm's fast-moving models abroad is a simple white winter frock in woollen boucle. Their coats

of imported materials, an orlon-dynal combination and a boucle of red, with an overweave of black that gives it a changeable effect, are especially popular for export.

## What's In a Label

By Charles Weiss  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE purchaser of woven fabrics will be able to tell exactly what he's buying just by looking at the label — in six months' time.

Awaiting the signature of the Minister of Commerce and Industry is an administrative order which will oblige manufacturers and shop owners to own up to the goods they sell. The order will require them to describe their composition and give some idea of how they will stand up to laundering. Another order, which will set the same standards for wearing apparel, is in preparation and should be ready in a few months' time.

One month after the publication of the order—expected any day now—manufacturers will have to label their products with their name and address (or registered trade mark), state what threads went into their weaving, list the size of the finished product in centimetres (for bed and table linen) and the width of bolts of cloth, and state whether the colours are fast; they must give clear laundering instructions if the fabric will not stand up to boiling and ordinary laundry soap. Sanitized goods must show the percentage of residual shrinkage, while articles may be labelled wrinkle- or waterproof only if they are really so.

Within six months after the order appears, shop-owners will have to set rid of all their old stocks, or have them properly labelled. The order also covers imported goods, with either the importer-distributor or mercer responsible for implementing it, depending on when the goods arrived in the country.

"Pure wool" labels may be attached only to articles with a wool content of 95 per cent or more, while only goods which contain at least 65 per cent of a given thread can be advertised as having been made of that thread — wool, cotton, rayon etc. Composition fabrics must list all the different kinds of thread present in a proportion of at least 10 per cent.

**Proud Achievement**  
The Ministry is quite proud of its achievement, which took several years to draw up. Similar regulations in force in other countries were carefully gone over, and our Commerce officials feel that all possible loopholes have been eliminated. To the benefit of the retail customer. Offenders against the order are liable to stiff fines.

## Having Babies at Home

By Henriette Boas  
AMSTERDAM—

DUTCH medical science is proud that 75 per cent of all births in Holland, of some 175,000 out of 280,000 a year, take place at home, and not in a hospital. Prof. G.J. Kloosterman, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Amsterdam University, stated at the recent Annual Conference of the Dutch Organization of District Nurses and Midwives, "The Green Cross."

In its preference for deliveries at home, and not in hospital, Holland is almost unique. Yet the percentage of live births in Holland per thousand of population is the highest of the world.

## This Wormy World

By Dr. Eliahu Yaron

THOSE who seek logical explanations of biblical commands are wont to accept the prescription of pork as a means of preserving health. It is true that one of the largest tape-worms lays eggs which are not infectious for man until they pass through the body of the pig.

In that animal the embryo worms burrow their way into the muscles, where they remain as a parasite for those who eat their bacon raw or their pork underdone. As might be expected, infection by this tapeworm, trichinosis as it is called, is almost unknown amongst the Jewish population in Israel. It is not unknown amongst Jews abroad, however, and one eminent Boston physician established an account a few years ago of seven cases of trichinosis in Jews with one suspects — a good deal of grief.

Although the ways of avoiding trichinosis are clear, the avoidance of other worm infections is not so easy. Large areas of the world, including much of the Middle East, are infested with bilharzia, a worm that passes part of its life in snails and part in man. In central Africa, a roundworm called Onchocerca may develop in the eye of man after being transmitted by a small black biting fly, and is an important cause of blindness. For animals too, parasitic worms form a major scourge and parasitic bronchitis of cattle due to the lungworm, forms a serious threat to the British dairy farming industry.

Many drugs have been designed to cure worm infections, and some successful ones have been developed, active mainly against worms in the intestines. For worms which have burrowed deep into the tissues there is rarely a satisfactory cure, and no anthelmintics (the anti-worm drugs are called) have been developed with a power comparable to that of antibiotics against bacteria.

For some years experiments have been made with a view to developing a vaccine against these diseases on the principle of — "If you can't cure it, prevent it," but with

little success. In recent months, however, a major breakthrough has been made by a group of workers at Glasgow University. They worked with the cattle lungworm although the same principle should be applicable to human disease. As with many other parasitic worms, the life cycle of the lungworm is a complicated one with periods in the lung, in the intestine, and outside the body altogether. Furthermore, after an infection, the animal which does recover is relatively immune to further infection, though not absolutely so.

The idea of the Scottish workers was to imitate a natural infection so that immunity would be produced but to block in some way the life cycle and prevent young worms from maturing and laying eggs. This was achieved by subjecting young worms or larvae to heavy doses of X-rays, not

enough to kill them, but enough to prevent their developing further. Calves were fed with these larvae, which burrowed into the intestine wall as usual but died there. All attempts to infect these calves with healthy worms failed — they had been immunized. The method has been applied to other animal worm diseases with equal success and standardization of the technique has led to factory production of the vaccine. Trials involving 10,000 calves proved that diseases in the field could successfully be prevented.

There have been no reports of similar experiments on the parasitic worms of man, but there seems no reason why they should not succeed. A quarter of mankind is reckoned to be infected with hookworm, dozens of different intestinal worms are prevalent in warm and hot countries, and there are 40,000,000 sufferers from bilharzia. The production of efficient vaccines would be one of the cheapest and most efficient ways of ridding the world of these scourges.

### DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK



Between the summer and autumn of this year a revolutionary change occurred in the fashion "silhouette." On the right in our drawing is the short, bouffant skirt, well above the knee, which has now been supplanted by the slim line, shown on the left, which features a heavily bloused top and wider, dropped shoulder line. The hem-line is at least 2 1/4 inches below the knee.

## Jewish Paper-Cuts on View at Haifa Museum

By Gene Baharav

THE Jewish paper-cuts exhibited at the Ethnological Museum in Haifa show an art deeply rooted in folk-lore which once flourished in Europe and has now almost been forgotten.

This exhibition, the Museum's last attraction in connection with the First World Congress of Jewish Folklore, will remain open during October and brings to view a representative selection of paper-cuts from Poland, Germany and Russia, dating back to 1800.

At a first glance they look like lace, they are so delicate in texture. The motifs are for the most part religious, such as the Holy Tablets of the Law, the seven-branched Menorah and animals and plants of the Bible.

They are usually painted in water colours on white paper. A sheet of paper is folded in two and fastened to a wooden board. Then the drawing is made and the surrounding paper is later cut away with a sharp knife. When the picture is unfolded a symmetrical design appears on both halves of the paper. Most paper-cuts served to decorate synagogues and homes. Many of them, however, had a more specific use. The largest group were known as "Mizrach." They

usually bore texts from the Bible and were hung on the eastern walls of synagogues and homes to indicate the direction of prayer, towards Jerusalem.

Paper-cuts also served as amulets to protect the mother in child-birth or as calendars to count the days of the Omer.

**Made By Men**

Whereas among other nations paper-cuts were mostly made by women, only men made Jewish paper-cuts; old men in their spare time and teachers who in their dreary classrooms created this handicraft, so rich in fantasy of birds in flight, winged griffin and soldiers on the battlefield, a theme which seems especially to have captured their imagination.

One of the pictures on view, executed nearly 70 years ago

in Poland, is by one of these students, Jacob Milman, now over 80 and living in Tel Aviv. It is a colourful picture of rampant lions on either side of the Law. This old man recounts that his mother destroyed his other pictures, believing that the occupation would distract him from his studies.

Indeed, it is a wonder that any of these pictures remain today — paper is so fragile. The majority of those that survived were destroyed during the Nazi regime. Those that were saved were mainly the earlier and stronger ones, made of parchment. Jews clung to them throughout their wanderings and for the most part they are in museums and collections today. It has been revealed that the art of Jewish paper-cuts is known in Syria, Iraq and

North Africa. Among the exhibits here, there is a paper-cut from Syria that does not differ from those of Europe in motif or technique. Recently a North African paper-cut was found in Israel, crushed up in an old packing case in a man's home. A local collector restored it and now it displays it in his home. It is a decorative piece of work, with coloured "chocolate" paper and as a backing shining through the cut-outs.

**Tracking Down**

The exhibition was arranged by Dr. Frankel of the museum staff, who has been trying to track down paper-cuts so that they can be acquired. A specialist on Jewish paper-cuts, he wrote the only authoritative book to appear on this subject, in Poland 30 years ago. He believes that further research will reveal many interesting points. For the similarity between paper-cuts from the Middle East, North Africa and China (some of those too are on exhibit) leads to some speculation as to the real source of paper-cuts and the development of this art in various countries.

The latest scarious models can "do" up to and better than 100 kph. Unfortunately, the police believe that only too many will want to prove it.

## SMALL NEW NUISANCE

## Scooters Take Over the Roads

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EVERY fifth civilian vehicle on our roads last August was a scooter. This staggering percentage was achieved in a period of only five years, mainly since the mass assembly of Vespa and Lambretta scooters was begun in this country a number of years ago.

We were told that the climate, though not road conditions, favours scooter fans in Israel. Nine consecutive months of clear skies and an almost primitive hankering after independent forms of locomotion have contributed to the cluttering of our roads with this latest diminutive menace.

As one car owner put it: "It would seem as if only the steep Government taxation and a respect for our catastrophic accident rate have kept us from becoming one mad milling crowd of scooter fans, darting between the cars in one endless traffic snarl." Yet scooter traffic in this country is said to be very mild in comparison with most European countries.

It is probably typical that the scooter was invented by the British, named by the Americans, and given its "shape" by the Italians. The scooter made its first appearance in Europe during the concluding years of World War II. It was then used exclusively by Allied paratroop units, who had it parachuted down with them in easily assembled parts.

In principle, the latest models do not differ much from their war-time ancestors. Their low-power engines, from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 horsepower — are called upon to deliver every possible R.P.M. (Revolution Per Minute). But while the life-span of the Army prototype was a secondary consideration, civilian scooters came into their own only following the more widespread use of special light-alloy metals, which, in spite of the high wear-and-tear performance of the engine, endow it with a more reasonable life expectancy. Even so, scooter still need frequent lubrications and decarbonizations, since otherwise engine performance is almost immediately affected.

Aside from the fact that they soak up surplus money by a staggering 100 per cent-plus taxation, it is doubtful whether there are any gains to the national economy. The limited local market would probably not merit any local projects beyond scooter assembly plants, and it is doubtful whether parent companies would consent to overseas exports from Israel.

Of the two makes available here, only the Vespa is still assembled locally, through a subsidiary of Kaiser-Frazer, which turns out some 1,500 scooters a year at its Safed plant. Kofu discontinued the assembly of Lambrettas, following alleged pressure on the "Innocenti" Italian parent company by Arab countries.



The "Kickah" Lambretta (Vespa also makes them) now produced locally. It is a three-wheel, 1/4 h.p. affair and costs IL2,300. Could be very useful for a local jitney service at holiday resorts.

Both makes are available in a number of models. Vespa range from 125 to 175 cc. and have a direct rear-wheel drive. The engine is located on the right-hand side of the wheel. This system cuts power transmission losses to a minimum. Performance is further improved by the uncomplicated and robust construction of the two-stroke single horizontal cylinder. It is air-cooled by a centrifugal fan. Ignition is per fly-wheel magnet, also feeding the lighting system. The bodies of both Lambretta and Vespa are of the "stressed skin" type.

Lambretta's road-bugging qualities are generally believed superior due to the special balance by the centrally mounted engine and an airtight oil-bath chain transmission, while Vespa has a tendency to "drag" towards the engine side. But the Lambretta is technically more complicated. On an equal cylinder-displacement basis, the Vespa is also believed capable of faster acceleration. The suspension of both is excellent, by coil springs and hydraulic dampers.

According to the advertisements, a brand-new scooter costs less than IL1,500 — unless you happen to prefer one of the latest and slightly more powerful models. But we found the price tags misleading.

To begin with, it seems that scooters are sold "naked." And to "dress" them and get all the necessary papers to entitle you to join the crowd takes quite a bit more of ready cash.

Here is our experience — with a Vespa:  
Vespa "150" model IL1,470  
Licence fees 15  
Number plates 10  
Vespa 150 157  
Rear and front bumpers 15  
Floor mat, spare wheel cover, locks, etc., about 10  
Insured and beach charges on 15-month, IL1,400 loan 60  
Total IL1,750

With driving lessons and a couple of frills and fancy hardware with which we also festooned our scooter (promptly stolen one dark fortnight later) we found ourselves minus some two thousand pounds, before we presented our conveyance to an admiring and deliberately misinformed family.

Running and maintaining a scooter is cheap. The average models will give you some 300 kilometres, including lower urban traffic, on a six-litre tank of Benzol (a 4 to 8 per cent oil in benzine mixture which also lubricates the engine) — or IL4,400 worth of fuel.

We calculated our costs on a monthly average of 1,000 kilometres, which set us back IL4 for fuel. Adding a round IL10 for insurance and from IL10 to IL15 for the (bimonthly) maintenance and minor repair bills — our monthly total approached IL30. But this excluded amortization, the inevitable traffic fines and manoeuvring miscalculations by our anonymous ex-neighbouring parker.

The rapid depreciation of scooters is reflected in the second-hand market. Near-new scooters, with only a few thousand kilometres registered on their speedometers, sell at IL400-500 under their original price tag — or a loss of one-third of their total value, though depreciation is less steep for two- and three-year-old models.

### Second-Hand Market

The use of scooters for commercial purposes is still restricted. This may be due to the lower licence fees for four-wheeled conveyances and the negligible price difference between a serviceable second-hand pick-up truck, or an enclosed (new) second-hand van, tagged at IL2,200 and capable of carrying only a limited load. Ricksha-type models, on the other hand, have been ordered in considerable numbers. They are used by local firms for invalids, and may come into their own as cabriolet-type taxis in holiday resorts, for a complete privacy. The bodies are now being constructed by local firms and said to be equivalent to ready-imported models.

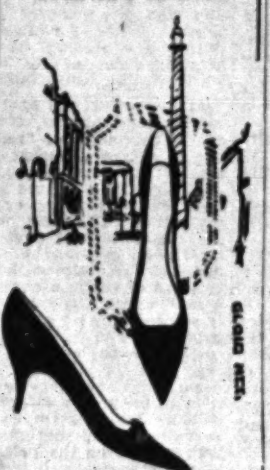
We have to end on a sober note:

Basing ourselves on well-founded estimates, we found that approximately one per cent of all scooters in Israel were involved in traffic accidents — minor and major — during one month (August) alone.

The police believe that the majority of these accidents were caused by drivers who overestimated the manoeuvring capacity of their scooters. Others forget that their tin mount is after all only a dwarf in a world of giant Diesel Behemoths, whose drivers rarely, if ever, see more than a blur of the throttle-happy scooter fan hugging in their wakes.

Now on sale in Israel!  
**New Opel** CARS 1958  
Apply to:  
**A. REIF** Sole & Purchase of Cars  
1 Rehov Saraf, New Business Centre, Haifa, Tel. 6233

## From Italy's Hub of Fashion



Hand sewn Shoes for elegant women



Ask for shoes with this trade mark only.

## A new face in the mirror...

HELENE CURTIS  
"CREAM PUFF"

The ideal combination of foundation and face-powder in an attractive case.



Silk Face Compact.

## The New 1960 Hair Style



forgoes waves and curls. It fully displays the hair in elegant lines. Lustrous well cared hair matters and Nees Cream Shampoo is the right aid for lustrous hair. Sole Distributors: Nurit Co. Ltd. (Advt.)

**PAULA SOKOL**  
Corsetiere

48 Rehov Sholem Aleichem, Tel Aviv.

JUST RETURNED FROM PARIS WITH THE LATEST MODELS.

## Sing the praise of "Dermapon"



## SYNTABON

CLEANS, WASHES EVERYTHING better

Housewives are enthusiastic about the new package: the single pieces are even more economical and handy. Kasher. Price: 225 Pruts.

As excellent as all other Nees Products

## ERNST DELLO & CO.

HAMBURG 36, Welckerstr. 10-13

Large-scale export of used Opel

Cars our speciality.

We invite you to call on us during your visit to West Germany.







# CASE FOR CONSTITUENCIES

# Inbal Opens U.S. Tour

# FINANCES FOR THE MILLIONS

THE debate on constituency elections is a hardy perennial. It is probably the most common in Israeli politics. It is difficult to add anything to previous discussions, and it might have been wiser to postpone this feature for a few weeks and let the election return.

The debate itself was conducted in a friendly and well-matched manner. Professor Yadin Yadin and Akiva (the other participants were out of the picture). Between them remained the case for constituency elections. Yadin presented the case for constituency elections, pointing out the specific areas of the country (e.g. Galilee) which are neglected as they do not have their own representatives. His object in entering the lists on this issue was to advocate that the election choose his own government and his own representative.

In connection with the former, he wished parties to state before election which coalitions they were prepared to enter. Professor Akiva approached the question from a different angle. The system of elections for him was not as important as the general climate. If the number of parties or coalitions were reduced to two, the system would be as good as dead. It could be as good as dead, and could lead to dictatorship (he could have cited the position in Turkey).

The debate was on a high and intelligent level. Yadin at the outset provided some witty quotations relevant to a Daniel in the lion's den, but this particular concept is wearing thin, with its constant references in this series to "our Daniel of this evening" and "our lions" etc.

## Radio Review

A COMPREHENSIVE survey of broadcasting today has just been issued by the U.N. ESCO in its booklet "Broadcasting Without Barriers." This survey, by George A. Coddling Jr., particularly stresses the sphere of international broadcasting. Its main message is the necessity to build up broadcasting in the underdeveloped areas of the world, particularly in Africa and Asia. In this connection it is interesting to note that Israel has more sets per thousand of the population than any other country in Asia. The figure is 134 and is even higher than that for Russia (106). Other figures include: U.S. 508; Britain 265; Argentina 258; Jordan 25; U.A.R. 25; India 0.53. The world total of radio receivers is 315,000,000, over half of them in North America.

### Three Channels

The main methods of international broadcasting are (1) direct broadcasts to other countries; (2) direct relays by one of the major radio stations; (3) the exchange of recorded programmes between countries. Each of these methods has its attendant problems. Thus, the first is largely dependent on reception, while the latter two depend on the willingness of the broadcasting station to cooperate and accept the programming of the foreign station. Spoken programmes dominate international broadcasting. For one thing, they are more suited to the needs of such broadcasting (the presentation of news, ideas and culture, the viewpoint of the country); for another, music does not carry well on most of the frequencies used for direct international broadcasting.

## ON THE AIR

### First Programme

7:30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6:37 Exercises. 6:47 Musical Clock (R). 7:17 Morning Melodies. 8:00 Close Down.

### Today

6:30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6:37 Exercises. 6:47 Musical Clock (R). 7:17 Morning Melodies. 8:00 Close Down.

### Arabic Programme

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6:00-7:15 a.m. 11:15-12:30 p.m. 1:15-2:30 p.m. 3:30-4:45 p.m. 7:30-8:30 p.m. 10:30-11:30 p.m.

### Kol Yisrael Lagala

Today: 10:30-11:30 p.m. The Week's Press in Israel, by Cecil Hyman. 10:45 Readings for Sunday. Tomorrow: 10:30-11:30 p.m. "This Week's Portion" by Rabbi B. Capper. 10:45 "The Jewish Community: Observe the Festivals."

### Arabic Programme

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6:00-7:15 a.m. 11:15-12:30 p.m. 1:15-2:30 p.m. 3:30-4:45 p.m. 7:30-8:30 p.m. 10:30-11:30 p.m.

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## Chess

### Problem No. 1289

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1290

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1291

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1292

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1293

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1294

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1295

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1296

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1297

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1298

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1299

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1300

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1301

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1302

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1303

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1304

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1305

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1306

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1307

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

### Problem No. 1308

White to move. Black has just moved his king to g8. What move should White make?

## Jerusalem Cinemas

### Arnon Tel. 4838

Arnon Tel. 4838. A hilarious Viennese musical starring: Paula Hagen, Adrian Brown, Hans Meyer. German dialogue. Hebrew and French subtitles. No complimentary tickets.

### Eden Tel. 3823

Eden Tel. 3823. M.G.M.'s rip-roaring comedy with a comedy duo with a tear and laughter of true human triumph! Gloria Ford - Red Buttons. Taina Rig.

### Orion Tel. 2914

Orion Tel. 2914. Farid of Atrach. Miriam Fakher el Din in a film full of song and dance.

### Or-Gil Tel. 6-1486

Or-Gil Tel. 6-1486. HERE AT LAST! JOSELITO (The Swirl Nightingale) After record runs in Tel Aviv and Haifa.

### Tel. Or

Tel. Or. Director Marcel Carné won the top French film award of 1956 for this film. A Steiner Release - For adults only.

### Edison Tel. 4056

Edison Tel. 4056. Commencing on Sunday, October 18, one performance nightly at 8:45.

### Passeport Pour La Honte

Passeport Pour La Honte. Edie Constantine. Odile Versace. Diana. For adults only. Also today at 1:30 p.m.

### Atzmon Tel. 3003

Atzmon Tel. 3003. 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6. M.G.M.'s wonderful musical adventure.

### Tom Thumb

Tom Thumb. (Technicolor). Base Tamblay.

### Miron Tel. 3008

Miron Tel. 3008. 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6. M.G.M.'s wonderful musical adventure.

### Mogil Pericoloso

Mogil Pericoloso. ("Nice To Be A Bachelor"). Main at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. TOM THUMB (Technicolor). Base Tamblay.

### Peer Tel. 7232

Peer Tel. 7232. Season opening: Autumn 1959 JACOBOWSKY and THE COLONEL with Danny Kaye, Curt Jurgens, and A Columbia Picture.

### Armon Tel. 4848

Armon Tel. 4848. Special Holiday Programme! Alias Jesse James (Technicolor). Base Hapo - Hapo's Planning.

### Only Tel. 8188

Only Tel. 8188. Special Holiday Attraction! "Don't mess it!" (The Jerusalem Post). The greatest comedy-drama since "Bicycle Thieves".

### Pepe

Pepe. With Paula Hagen. Walter Chalmers. 3 parts, nightly 8:45 and 6.

### En Dor Tel. 3421

En Dor Tel. 3421. 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6. OMAR KHAYAM (Technicolor). Curled with Paula Hagen. Taina Rig.

### The Tin Star

The Tin Star. With Paula Hagen. Taina Rig. 3 parts, nightly 8:45 and 6.

### Speed A Wonderful Vacation

Speed A Wonderful Vacation. at the MORIAN HOTEL Jerusalem. Tel. 2075.

### Records Gramophones Repairs

Records Gramophones Repairs. In Rehov Shekinah, Tel. 6097, Tel. Aviv.

### Marco

Marco. 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6. Records Gramophones Repairs. In Rehov Shekinah, Tel. 6097, Tel. Aviv.

## Haifa Cinemas

### Orion Tel. 4017

Orion Tel. 4017. Vergiss Mein Nicht. Sabine Barmann. Ferruccio Tagliavini. Rudolf Kargl. In colour.

### Amphitheatre

Amphitheatre. The Man Who Understood Women. For adults only.

### Moriah Tel. 8147

Moriah Tel. 8147. Pierre Brasseur, Gino Cervi in the great screen creation based on Hector Malo's classic novel.

### Sans Famille

Sans Famille. In Eastmancolor. Daily mat. at 4 p.m. TITIL EULENPIEL. Gerard Philipe. In glorious colour.

### Tamar Tel. 8582

Tamar Tel. 8582. VALLEY OF DECISION. Greta Garbo, Gregory Peck. During Sunday, daily at 2:45 p.m. Special treat for Haifa children.

### Gal Or Tel. 4567

Gal Or Tel. 4567. 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6. The Man Who Understood Women. For adults only.

### Domino

Domino. The most sensational film of our world in the decade following the atomic catastrophe.

### The World of Tomorrow

The World of Tomorrow. Cinemascope - Technicolor.

### May Tel. 2856

May Tel. 2856. 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6. Greta Garbo, Gregory Peck. During Sunday, daily at 2:45 p.m. Special treat for Haifa children.

### Der Traumende Mund

Der Traumende Mund. (Dreaming Lips). New version with Maria Schell, O.W. Fischer. The passionate story of a woman who loved two men.

### Reluctant Debutante

Reluctant Debutante. In M.G.M.'s hilarious comedy.

### Gat Tel. 27898

Gat Tel. 27898. 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6. KAD EL JAMIL. Saturday: 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Weekdays: 3-5-7-9.

### Esther

Esther. Ray Khamrah - Rex Harrison in M.G.M.'s hilarious comedy.

### Eden

Eden. Samia Samir. Adil Asir Mahmud. KAD EL JAMIL. Saturday: 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Weekdays: 3-5-7-9.

### Chen Tel. 28957

Chen Tel. 28957. 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6. Marilynn Monroe. Tony Curtis. Jack Lemmon. SOME LIKE IT HOT. Billy Wilder's Comedy Hit.

### Armon David

Armon David. The musical comedy of the year. What Lola Wants. ("Damm Yankees") TAR HUNTER. GWENN VERDON. Hebrew & French subtitles. Technicolor. A. 7.15, 9.30.

### Allenby 3rd Week

Allenby 3rd Week. PAUL ARABIAN'S delightful operetta. Ball im Savoy. 4-7.30-9.30.

### MOGRABI Tel. 28084

MOGRABI Tel. 28084. 10, 12, 2, 4 and 6. Otto Preminger's Anatomy of a Murder. JAMES STEWART. LEO ERMIK. BEN GAZARA. 6.30, 9.30.

### ORION 3rd Week

ORION 3rd Week. Opening Season. GARY COOPER. MARIA SCHELL. The Hanging Tree. 4-7.30-9.30.

### OPHIR 3rd Week

OPHIR 3rd Week. Paramount presents A Dine de L'Amour. Production. TEMPEST. Starring: Anthony Mann. Van Heflin, Vivien Lindfors. Based on Alexander Pushkin's novel "The Captain's Daughter". Technicolor - Technirama. 4. 7.15-9.30.

### SHDEROTH

SHDEROTH. 7.30, 9.30. Giulietta Masina. LE NOTTI DI CABIRIA. 1958 "Oscar" Winner. Directed by Federico Fellini. Mat.: "The Captain's Daughter". Technicolor - Technirama. 4. 7.15-9.30.

### Peer 3rd Week

Peer 3rd Week. Israel Premiere. of the famous Oscar Winner (1958). The Man of Straw. with PIERRO GEMELLI. LAURA DELL'ANNO. For reservations, phone 28956.

### YARON

YARON. Israel Premiere. Gordon Scott. Anthony Quayle. Sara Shane. Tarzan's Greatest Adventure. Filmed in the jungles of Africa. Thrills, suspense, action. Commencing today at 2 p.m. Sunday and all week morning performances at 11 a.m. Also daily at 2.30, 7.15, 9.15.

### ZAMIR 8th Week

ZAMIR 8th Week. Vittorio Gassman. Renato Salvatori. Marcello Mastroianni. In the hilarious comedy I SOLITI IGNOTI ("We are Thieves").

### THIS LAND IS MINE

THIS LAND IS MINE. A Forum Film.

## FLATS For Sale

38 luxurious rooms, built-in wardrobe: 112,000. 3 rooms-hall: 11,100. To let without key money furnished-unfurnished flat. "SIGNON" L. Samach, 61 Rehov Herzl, Haifa, Tel. 4729.

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## FLATS For Sale



## Day Of Atonement

TRAFFIC came to an all-time standstill for over 24 hours beginning late Sunday afternoon as Israel observed Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, the holiest day in the Jewish calendar. In city, town and settlement, men, women and children dressed in their holiday best walked to thousands of synagogues and temporary places of worship shortly before sunset for the Kol Nidrei service. Many carried the white kippot to wear in the synagogue and wore canvas shoes or slippers.

The cool weather made for an "easy" fast day and first-aid stations throughout the country reported few cases of fainting, such as occur when there happens to be a sweltering shabbos on Yom Kippur. There were about 8,000 tourists in the country, some of whom worshipped at hotels which organized special services. A large number of the tourists came to Jerusalem, where hotels were fully booked. Crowds assembled at the Temple Mount for evening services and, despite the chill, many remained there overnight to recite the Psalms at sunrise next morning.

Public transport, private traffic, tele-communications, the radio, restaurants and cafes — all of which closed up shop (except for emergency duty) during Yom Kippur — came back to life on Monday night. While in Tel Aviv and Haifa the night life was that of a usual after-holiday evening, Jerusalem did not fully share the solemnity of the day that had just passed, and the streets were far less crowded.

## Passing Of A Sage

IT is the belief among many Orthodox Jews that the more pious the person, the holier the day which he is called back to his Creator. For many who considered Rabbi J. Z. Soloveitchik, the 72-year-old "Sage of Brisk," to be one of the holiest, this belief got not only confirmed; for he not only died on Yom Kippur — in itself a sign of rare favor — but during the very recital of the Kol Nidrei (All Vows) prayer which opens the liturgy on this holiest of days.

The small street near the Orthodox Geula Quarter where he lived was soon filled with hundreds of disciples who came to keep vigil over his body for two nights and a day, until the funeral on Tuesday morning. About 10,000 persons, most of them Hasidim, gathered for the funeral, as it wound slowly from the Geula Quarter to the Givat Shaul cemetery. The body was borne on a stretcher all the way, and the procession lasted some two hours. Behind the pallbearers walked hundreds of rabbis, heads of yeshivot, while along the way, Jewish students formed a cordon by linking hands to ease the crush on the funeral cortege.

The rabbi came to Israel in 1941, via Russia and Turkey, seeking refuge from the anti-Zionist Orthodox leaders — refuge in the Jewish Homeland from the Nazis. He was a spiritual leader of Agudat Yisrael. He was the best known of the anti-Hasidic rabbis in Israel (but-



YOM KIPPUR was observed throughout the land and preparations were under way for Succot, the Feast of Tabernacles... RABBI J. Z. SOLOVEITCHIK, "The Sage of Brisk," died in Jerusalem on Yom Kippur eve. THE PREMIER OF CHAD arrived for an official visit at the head of a delegation consisting of Cabinet members and other top officials.

**NEW POUND NOTES** became legal tender on Thursday... Israel ordered THREE NEW FISHING VESSELS to be delivered next year.

**ADOLF EICHMANN**, who was in charge of the extermination of millions of Jews during World War II, was reported living in Kuwait.

## Chad Visit

THE territory of Chad in French Equatorial Africa, one of the hottest countries on earth, was this week left without some of its chief political leaders. On the verge of government and political independence, Chad's Minister of the Interior, Francois Tombalbaye, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, M. Maurice Aliouba Taber, and the Ministers of Public Works and Agriculture, Messrs. Jules Toura Gaba and Thomas Keiro, came to Israel for a 10-day official visit to study development methods.

They were accompanied by senior Government officials and representatives of the House of Assembly, although comprising Chad's largest and most representative delegation. They have gone abroad in preparation for their country's independence. Word of Israel's technical assistance and economic cooperation with numerous African countries reached Chad some time ago, and Israel thus became a natural destination for such a Government study mission.

Chad, with a population of 2.5 million, is the largest and most important of the four countries that form French Equatorial Africa and are members of the French Community. The others, Gabon, the Middle Congo, together comprise a territory and popula-

tion equivalent to that of Chad. Thus Chad's position in the French Community and her foreign relations are also likely to influence the course the other countries may choose. For the time being M. Tombalbaye's leading Progressive Party, which holds a firm majority in the House of Assembly, has adopted a moderate stand, favouring actual membership in the French Community, while the Prime Minister, M. Aliouba Taber, has adopted a more radical position, favouring actual independence.

As half of Chad's population in the North is Moslem and Arabic speaking, the delegation's visit is of special significance for Israel. "We are black Moslems and the French are white Moslems," M. Aliouba Taber, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, declared, explaining the prospects of future friendship between Israel and Chad. The delegation's visit is of special significance for Israel. "We are black Moslems and the French are white Moslems," M. Aliouba Taber, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, declared, explaining the prospects of future friendship between Israel and Chad.

On Wednesday the residence of Foreign Minister Golda Meir was the scene of a pleasant and informal international gathering highlighted by African, Asian and Israeli folk songs and dances. When the delegation joined in a party she gave for the 40 foreign students and trainees who had gathered in Jerusalem this week for a three-day seminar at the Hebrew University. (See article on this page).

## The Hunt

THE Nazi invasion of Poland brought young Tadek (Tuvia) Friedman in his hometown of Radom and his next five years were the crucibles of forced labour and concentration camps. In 1944, when he was just over 20, he succeeded in escaping to join the Polish partisans.

Tadek's partisan group took part in the round-up of the S.S. in Danzig. He then asked to be released from the Polish army to work for the Hagana.

Tadek was introduced to Arthur (now Asher) Ben Natan and acting Director-General of the Defence Ministry, then in charge of Hagana's Aliya Bet and intelligence in Europe. His house in Vienna's Frankgasse also became the investigation centre of the whereabouts of notorious Nazi war criminals. Tadek travelled thousands of miles across Europe to gather evidence and find documents in an effort to get hold of the Gestapo chief in charge of Jewish extermination, Adolf Eichmann. The arrest of Eichmann, who had disappeared shortly before the end of the war, became an obsession with Tadek. His pursuit of Eichmann also helped to gather evidence against hundreds of other Nazi criminals and when Tadek came to Israel a few years later he had enough material to be able to set up a Historical Documentation Centre in Haifa.

Last month he got information from Germany that the Nazi war criminal was reported alive and working in the Persian Gulf oil sheikdom of Kuwait. Once again Eichmann was in the headlines and official Government bodies announced their active interest in the hunt.

## Women's Fight

OVER 600 women, many of them young and elegantly dressed, on Tuesday assembled from all over the country at the Ruth Hall in Tel Aviv to begin their own revolution in the country's public life. They came to lay the foundation for the League of Women Voters. Their immediate ambition is to leave the kitchen and assume our rightful place in the country's political life. They complained: "We hold 50 per cent of the votes but often blindly follow our husbands' lead." The call to women to arouse themselves from their political apathy was made by the chairman of the rally, Mrs. Yemima Avizar, wife of the former Ambassador to Moscow. The League has adopted as its long-term goal the education of Israeli women to political consciousness, but their first campaign issue will be electoral reform.

The League came into being following a series of meetings at the homes of prominent hostesses, public workers, university women and senior civil servants. The first such meeting was held two months ago at the Rehovot home of Mrs. Shoshana Eban, wife of the President of the Weizmann Institute. Their first speaker, Mr. Shimon Peres, hit the wrong note when he criticized the political passivity of the women in this country. After further talks a founding committee was formed which called the rally. The 24-member committee includes two wives of former Chiefs of Staff, two wives of former Ambassadors, the wife of the Mayor of Jerusalem, the wife of a former Naval Commander and the wives of other "Tahal" officers, professors, educationalists and newspaper editors, a Technion professor and other career women.

One of the "veterans" at the meeting was heard to remark: "It is a great pleasure to see this enthusiastic turnout and to hear such talk, and without a Russian accent." Whatever the fate of the new organization (and one felt that its impact would be felt for some time to come) the fact that a hitherto non-political element of the electorate has suddenly decided to wake up and take an active part in public affairs may well upset all the usual patterns of political prediction in this country.

## New Notes

ISRAEL'S currency is undergoing its fourth metamorphosis, but the first to come about through the pressure of anything quite so normal as public opinion. The design of the banknotes, the new notes became legal tender yesterday, but the first few will be available to the public only at the beginning of next week.

When the State was proclaimed Israel had no currency of its own, although the first Finance Minister, the late Eliezer Kaplan, and the Chairman of the Board of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, the late Siegfried Hoofien, had put in a rush order for banknotes with an American Embassy in February 1948. Until the U.S. firm got the go-ahead from the State Department and put together a bastard note comprising bits and pieces of black ink, the following year a wide-spread August, these Anglo-Palestine Bank notes appeared in Israel.

But they were not really very satisfactory. They were too easy to counterfeit; they brought troubling news of the Bank Leumi and most anachronistic of all, they bore the legend that the Bank was a "bearer" (one Palestine pound).

The next series was longer in preparation, but not much more successful. It was original in the sense that the engraving was commissioned by Bank Leumi and the printing was hurried out not by photo-offset (which is more difficult for the counterfeiter to duplicate). Moreover, the notes were associated in the public mind with the compulsory tax per cent loan which accompanied their issue in May 1952. Counterfeit bills of Jordanian and Egyptian origin began appearing in Switzerland shortly afterwards.

In the meantime, there was a run on coinage, which the once-burnt public regarded as the safest form of holding. One hundred per cent effort was going at a premium, and the Accountant-General had to issue a special series of 50, 100 and 200 pruta paper notes to take up the slack. But, except for a few 250-pruta notes, all these have been withdrawn from circulation.

The next serious series of bills, however, was the Bank of Israel's maiden effort, which appeared in 1953, only a few months after the bank was established. Credit or blame for the design of Israel's maiden effort was going at a premium, and the Accountant-General had to issue a special series of 50, 100 and 200 pruta paper notes to take up the slack. But, except for a few 250-pruta notes, all these have been withdrawn from circulation.

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## Scarlati Orchestra

ONE of the leading European Chamber Orchestras, the "Scarlati" of Naples, arrived in Israel on Tuesday, heralding the beginning of a cultural exchange programme initiated by Kol Tziar and Radio Italiano and supported by the two governments.

Founded in 1918 with the aim of reviving old Italian music, the association quickly became a most important instrument for the diffusion of contemporary Italian works, as well as its present conductor, Francesco Caracciolo, studied Piano and Conducting, the latter with Bernardo Molinari at the Academy of Santa Cecilia in Rome. He has brought the orchestra to its high level of performance and has appeared most successfully with it at festivals in Lyons, Granada, Salzburg, Strasbourg and Berlin. Of the Italian composers on the programme, Ildebrando Pizzetti (born 1880) has already been heard in performance of the I.P.O. while Giorgio Federico Ghedini (born 1892) is known for many symphonic and chamber music works.

## The Middle East Scene

By Amnon Bartur

## Appeasement in Lebanon

THIS political scene in the Arab world this week was again dominated by events in Iraq, where another attempt to overthrow the regime — the fourth and probably the most determined and best planned so far — has failed to come off, and it looks as though Major-General Kassem and his Communist supporters have emerged unscathed. However, as four of Kassem's assassins managed to disappear and the one reported killed has not been identified, it will be some time before anything authoritative can be said on the subject.

But while Baghdad remained enmeshed in its own dark uncertainties and ugly tempers, the Lebanese managed to overcome yet another serious Cabinet crisis; Premier Rashid Karame has formed a practically new Government, which has the look of a normal and stable administration — at least compared to the ad hoc four-man cabinet which was in office for over a year. To begin with, the new Cabinet consists of eight members, none of whom holds more than two portfolios, except Karame who in addition to the premiership will head the Ministries of Finance and Defence.

## An All-Party Coalition

In deciding on the structure of the new Government, President Shihab and his Free Officers have been guided by two principal considerations:

- To make a serious attempt to bring together the various elements and keep to the traditional principle of national unity at this delicate stage of the country's life;
- To maintain the confidence which the various parties and groups have at different times in the two last years.

They were fairly successful in this. In addition to being representative of all communities and religious denominations, the new administration includes representatives of all the important political parties, notably the National Liberal Party headed by ex-President Camille Chamoun and the extreme Arab nationalist group known as the National Front, which last year conducted a five-month armed revolt against Chamoun's regime. It is no mean achievement that the National Liberals, who all along felt that they were not being given their due, are now expressing satisfaction over the new Cabinet. The inclusion of four Ministers who are not members of the Chamber of Deputies has also taken care of the objections which many sections of the population have to a House which was elected during Chamoun's term of office and which they consider unrepresentative.

## The New Men

A list of the eight Ministers with their communal and political affiliations speaks for itself:

**RASHID KARAME**, Premier and Minister of Finance and Defence, is a Sunni Moslem whose sympathies go to the National Front although he is considered a moderate.

**HUSSEIN EL UWENI**, the Foreign Minister, is a Sunni Moslem whose policies are similar to those of Karame's.

**PIERRE EL-JEMAYIL**, Minister of Public Works and Health, is a Maronite and leader of the well-known Kata'ib (Phalanges) Party with pronounced Chamounist inclinations.

Karame is thus faced by the difficulty of maintaining his Cabinet until the day dawn when really effective administrative reforms can be applied. His present duty is largely one of appeasement and reconciliation, and the only method available to him is a delaying action. That he is well on this path is shown by his insistence that, since what has happened is nothing but a government reshuffle, he and his Ministers are not obliged to appear before the Cham-

# ISRAEL AID WINS FRIENDS IN FOUR CONTINENTS

By BEN DALNY

TRAINING from friendly countries in four continents came to Jerusalem during the past week for a social and educational conference (in English) organized by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The 40 guests, who are all studying in Israel under the country's International Cooperation and Assistance Program, were given a three-day holiday in the Capital, during which they were presented to the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, attended a reception in their honour at the home of Mrs. Golda Meir, toured old and new Jerusalem and heard lectures by Ya'akov Tsur, Ra'anan Weiz, Reuven Barkat and David Horowitz.

They were also given an opportunity to meet each other as well as several Israeli and foreign dignitaries. Improvements in the plans made for their instruction and recreation. Apparently they all enjoyed this strenuous "vacation" immensely.

In addition to this group there are approximately the same number of French-speaking trainees in Israel under this local I.C.A. Programme. There are also 200 Israeli engaged in various ventures abroad. Ever since the International Seminar on Cooperation in 1953, organized jointly by the Histadrut and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Israel's contacts with other lands have been steadily progressing and today she takes part in joint ventures all over the world.

The programme has been systematized and operates in three frameworks. The Israel I.C.A. is controlled by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and is a Roman Catholic body to furnish Israeli consultants and experts to friendly countries asking for such services. Foreigners are also invited to each of a team of experts and Government grants appropriate scholarships. Some go to academic institutions, others to farms or factories.

In certain cases Israel has undertaken to establish a



Seventy-one governments pledged a total of \$70m. towards the 1955 U.N. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Miss Hava Harari is seen above signing on behalf of Israel. At her left are Mrs. Agda Rosset (Sweden), President of the Conference, and Mr. Dalia Telli (Greece), Second Vice-President. Standing (from left) are: Sir Claude Cora (Cyprus), Mr. Paul G. Rodman, Managing Director of the Special Fund; and Mr. David Owen, Executive Chairman of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board.

new project in a friendly land. If so, Israel assumes full responsibility for the planning and operation of the project as well as for giving advice. Liberia, for example, asked Israel to open a department of ophthalmology in Monrovia. Professor I.C. Michaelson of the Hadassah Hebrew University Medical School and a head nurse from Hadassah Hospital went to Monrovia, surveyed the needs, and drew up a plan under which Israel's ophthalmologists are working in Liberia while Liberians simultaneously receive their training in this country.

**Nigeria to Philippines**  
A similar venture will be an agricultural survey of West Nigeria, which is being prepared by a team of experts under Nathan Gill, Director of the Soil Conservation Division. Another research project has culminated in the despatch of a team of farmers, engineers and irrigation experts to undertake a cotton project in the Philippines.

Israel's experience is also channelled into other lands through the U.N. Israel contributes both to the Technical Assistance Fund and to the U.N. Special Fund for aid to under-developed countries. This year Israel's payment to the Special Fund was increased from \$15,000 to \$40,000 and the budget for Technical Assistance was raised from \$180,000 to \$1,100,000.

The third framework of Israel's participation in joint efforts abroad is economic. The Black Star Line is a Ghanaian venture with 60 per cent Ghana capital and 40 per cent Israeli. It operates between West Africa and England, and the Zim Navigation Company serves as its agent. A nautical school was set up in Ghana by Israel personnel and other Ghanaians are training on Zim ships. Solid Boneh has entered into a similar company, formed by the Government of Ghana, for the construction of buildings and

roads. Solid Boneh places personnel and material at the company's disposal. In Ghanaians are coming to Israel to learn the building trade. Other technicians active in Ghana include irrigation engineers and agricultural consultants.

Solid Boneh has participated in a similar construction company formed by the West Nigerian Development Board. The Nigerian Water Resources Development Company has formed a company in association with Mekorot for water distribution, irrigation and the building of dams.

In Burma, the Government and Solid Boneh have formed a construction company in which the Government owns 51 per cent of the shares. The Five Star Shipping Line is entirely Burmese-owned but will be managed by Zim under contract for five years. Tahal has worked for two years as an adviser to the Government of Burma in the planning and construction of two irrigation pilot plants.

In Liberia the Mayer Brothers Investment Company is a partner in the Liberian Construction Company, which has erected several public and residential buildings and is engaged in building a new hotel in Monrovia. The firm is also associated with the Liberian Central Bank. An Israeli expert surveyed the Liberian poultry industry.

Israel and Japanese trawlers combined to establish a tuna fishing company which already uses a modern vessel to purchase two more vessels and to fish in the Atlantic and Indian oceans. Zim operates the Gold Star Line as a link between Israel, Hong Kong, Japan and other ports in Asia and East and West Africa.

Naturally Israel's joint activities with other countries cannot be compared to the massive projects of great nations. Yet, although the country can operate only on a comparatively small scale, these efforts unite her with other newly independent lands in a common assault on the bastions of poverty.

Many even more ambitious plans with several countries are now under consideration and the cheerful ranks of the visitors in their colourful national dress will probably increase considerably in the next year or two. So will the number of Israelis serving in other lands, a consummation of which many dreamed, but few expected, only a few years ago.

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# PELTOURS

TRAVEL TOURS INSURANCE FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: OCT. 18 — OCT. 23 FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LOD AIRPORT)

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Oct. 18	0800	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Munich, Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, New York
	0940	OLYMPIA	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0955	R.E.A.	Rome, Rome, London
	1900	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1815	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. Oct. 19	0700	SWISSAIR	Albano, Zurich, Bern, Rome, Istanbul, Athens, Ankara, London
	1040	EL AL	Istanbul
	1100	EL AL	Vienna
	1150	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1215	ALITALIA	Rome
TUE. Oct. 20	0645	EL AL	Johannesburg, Tabora, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo
	0715	AIR FRANCE	Tel Aviv, Zurich, London, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0940	OLYMPIA	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0955	R.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1000	EL AL	Nice, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1100	ALITALIA	Rome
	1245	T.W.A.	Rome, Paris, New York
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
WED. Oct. 21	0700	EL AL	Rome, London
	0815	OLYMPIA	Nice, Athens, Rome, Ankara, Istanbul
	0815	R.E.A.	Nice, Athens, Rome, London
	0940	EL AL	Istanbul
	1040	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, London, Athens, Rome, London
	1100	ALITALIA	Rome
	1245	T.W.A.	Rome, Paris, New York
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
THURS. Oct. 22	0700	SWISSAIR	Albano, Zurich, Bern, Rome, Istanbul, Athens, Ankara, London
	0940	EL AL	Istanbul
	0955	R.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1000	EL AL	Nice, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1100	ALITALIA	Rome
	1245	T.W.A.	Rome, Paris, New York
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
FRI. Oct. 23	0645	EL AL	Johannesburg, Tabora, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Sydney, Melbourne, Tokyo
	0715	AIR FRANCE	Tel Aviv, Zurich, London, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0940	OLYMPIA	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0955	R.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1000	EL AL	Nice, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1100	ALITALIA	Rome
	1245	T.W.A.	Rome, Paris, New York
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	Ship	Destination
MONDAY	22.10	ISRAELI	Prinze, Rhodes, Genoa, Marseilles
TUESDAY	23.10	ISRAELI	Larnaca, Naples, Palermo, Bari, Venice, Trieste

# PELTOURS

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Tel. 57119



## Israel Revisited II

## MIRACLE IN KIRYAT GAT

By PHILIP GILLON

MOTORISTS' memories are short; we have already forgotten the track that once linked Kiryat Gat to the main Beersheba highway at the Pithulim crossroads. Now we take for granted the magnificent seven-metre-wide highway and go on grumbling about the link between Pithulim and Ashdod, euphemistically called a "road" by the Public Works Department.

On the northern side of the new approach road to the embryonic "Maneuver of Israel" lies the astonishing cotton fields of the Haseva Seed Growing Company; even the untutored can tell that these plants all white and similar black, some differently coloured in an effort to break the monotony.

What is obviously missing is greenery, mellowing trees and bushes to give the town an air of growing organically out of the wide plain; at present it has clearly been imposed rather forcibly on the shrinking landscape. In fact saplings have been planted by an energetic municipality, but trees take longer to grow than those blocks of concrete.

Some distance to the north-west of this urban area, a town of a few thousands of years old, which may be the site of that Gath where Philistine giants perhaps rejoiced in the censorship of the Israelites, was not observed as strictly as David desired.

Entering Kiryat Gat itself we pass the Scotch tape factory and the temporary offices of the Municipality.

Then we see the police station, strongly reminiscent of all the Taggart forts in Israel—yet somehow different. We realize that it is only half a mile and that it is coloured red; it is in fact one of the first police stations built in Israel. Who was it who boasted that other nations settled their own police station, although it is only five years since it was planned, four years since it was first occupied.

## White Gold

All roads in Lachish lead today straight to the cotton, to which trailers bring their booty of "white gold" to be fed into the giant ginning pumps. Mysterious machines and the flying white bolls flung from one machine to another as they disengage and are resolved into seeds and great bales of compressed cotton, ready for use. The gins are working 24 hours a day, and where we see broad, self-satisfied smiles. This year the cotton is excellent; the disappointment of last year's poor crop forgotten. The experts are talking of an average of 230 kilos to the dunam, 20 kilos more than the norm set by the Jewish Agency at which the growers would not merely break even, but show a small profit. Those Haseva fields which impressed us so much, we learn, should yield more than 350 kilos per dunam, and all records should go by the board in this year of abundance. Pithulim, Accalia and 1917—all types of cotton have flourished. The only problem is to find hands to pick it in an area which once was threatened by unemployment.

Close to the cotton gin is the spinning mill, the most important industry in the town. The mill's machinery is a curious mixture, some extremely modern, some reconditioned some from England and some from America. Tending the flying looms and spinning are hundreds of workers, most of them young women from Oriental countries. One of the curious by-products of Kiryat Gat's development is that many of the workers have steady jobs in the factory while their husbands are on relief.

Close by is a warehouse for ground-nuts and adjoining it soldiers are at work on Kiryat Gat's newest industrial plant, the sugar factory for which the town battled valiantly and successfully against the challenge of other development towns. Thus Kiryat Gat's industrial future will depend on the three great industrial crops of the Lachish area, cotton, ground-nuts and sugar.

Half-a-kilometre from the industrial and administrative centre of Kiryat Gat and the entire area of Hevel Lachish. On a rise dominating the town is the Wise Centre, endowed in the name of Mrs. Mark Kennedy, where women and girls come daily to earn pin-money by fashioning handkerchiefs, or to attend social gatherings. Close by is the cinema, part of the complex of the new shopping centre which has been completed but not yet occupied, although signs are already appearing over shop-fronts.

The shops form two sides of a large square and all of them seem to be approximately the same size.

Many Shops

Altogether there will be 32 shops, including a restaurant, café, kiosk, grocery and delicatessen stores, an optician and a chemist, two butchers, a household decorator, and shops which will sell furniture, clothes, haberdashery, photographic equipment, and everything else that the planners conceive an inhabitant might desire.

At present the storekeepers are still in wooden shacks a hundred metres away from the new shopping centre. The other side of the square consist of an administrative block and the Rubin Cultural Centre, both very attractive buildings which are ready for occupation. The town's first elected municipality will no doubt move with great style into its building immediately the voters have chosen the right men for the right jobs, wherever they may be.

A large percentage of the population is from North Africa, while there is also a considerable number of immigrants from Rumania. Originally it was thought that Jewish Jews would flock to Kiryat Gat, but the "Anglo-Saxon" population, consisting of about 40 families. Nevertheless, there is an Anglo-Saxon nucleus, where houses are available on easy terms to Western businessmen. Many homes in Kiryat Gat, incidentally, have

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Still Developing

It is too early yet to say whether Kiryat Gat will succeed in fulfilling its planned destiny as the commercial and administrative centre of the region. Some critics say

that it is too close to Ashkelon and Rehovot; certainly the coast town of Ashkelon has gained most of the business of the area. But Kiryat Gat is still developing. The municipality claims, with justifiable pride, that its achievements in introducing a central sewerage system, electricity and roads compare favourably with those of any town in the country, despite the fact that Kiryat Gat is only four years old.

The town is hardly beautiful, and like many others, has not yet lost its resemblance to a moshav; as if it is undecided whether it wants to be a village or a city.

For those who remember the empty gap between the coast and the Hebron foothills, the mere existence of Kiryat Gat is a miracle. Its citizens, however, have got over the stage of being surprised that it exists at all; their demands are many, but they look forward to the future with noisy confidence.

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In the Tevel group of books, North Wales, wrote, "The people of Israel match even the Welsh in their wonderful hospitality." Another asked: "Why no fish and chips?" and one promised the Bristol Hotel that his wife would send them the recipe for Christmas pudding. But the most hopeful of all was John Barnwell, of Sutton Coldfield, who wrote, "If I come up with Littlewoods (football pools) this season, I'll be back next summer."

Week's Work

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## NEW CHIEF, NEW POLICE

Personality Portrait

Yosef Nahmias

and Nahmias an absorbing problem in organization. They were good years, to which many people look back with nostalgia.

After a spell of political duties in the Jewish Agency, he found himself in the Israel Police in 1947, as soon as partition had been approved by the U.N. Everything had changed out of recognition. This was not the little world of pre-war Jerusalem any longer. He remained for six years, with a long spell as Acting Inspector-General, while Mr. Sahar, whose assistant he had been for a number of years



From the farmer's view it is a different story. Last year, he received \$1 for every bush of wheat that he sold to the Government. This \$1.00 was paid in cash and the rest in foodstuffs from the U.S. Government. A real deal from the farmer's point of view, well, but dependent of course, on the temporary U.S. assignments.

If the farmer is to calculate his profits on a higher basis, we human level, it will cost him from \$1.50 to \$2.00 to raise his ton of wheat. He is also paying for the quantity of fertilizers used and anti-weed aerial spraying. There may also be some slight differences in the quality of the quality seeds, saving him not \$1.50-\$2.00

This year will see the largest area ever under flax in this country — some 14,000 dunams in all — exclusively by the state-owned Ma'inhai plant. Not spring cotton will be planted on an area of 70,000 dunams. Barings, the world's best wool, will be produced on half of the textile industry's requirements. It is interesting to recall that when cotton was first introduced a number of years ago it was estimated that an area of 80,000 dunams would suffice to cover all requirements and even leave a surplus.

New spinning plants have been laid out and export

Sugar beet will be planted on 35,000 dunams, and more than 140,000 tons, which is all that the local seed plants can handle.

The remaining areas will be planted with the various types of forage and feed crops, and legumes and beans, lentils and peas in the local manufacturing industry.

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Constant research by Agricultural Research Station at Tel Hadya, the first at Hafiafa, and farms in the field will play a major role in determining the future place of dry-culture. Seed selection, culture, soil chemistry and a host of other subjects still require constant experimenting to determine the types

Farmers are conscious of the fact that their crops are equal only to their efforts — and that barring accidents of weather and blights, they must know how to pay off handsomely. Even conservative Arab sheiks making increased use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides.

Crop rotation, one of many new-fangled ideas introduced only a few years ago, has now become entrenched even in the most backward settlements, where the guidance of a company's veterans, the new generation of farmers is now being given. They will avoid most of the usual mistakes and misadventures of the old days.

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inery. Equipment and or partly revalued, less off: Shares in and subsidiary and Affiliated and other shares and at or below cost: and Housing Pro- erty and amounts in development, settlement projects	12,206.45
at cost or at market ever lower, and advances of goods and long-term participations	1,495.00
debit balances (including expenses in writing off) & at banks and institutions	14,236.1 612.5

amount to section 137 of the Companies  
 Act, 1947, in relation to the distribution  
 of dividends received from them,  
 and by them.

The Board of Directors:  
 Mr. T. P. Fowles  
 Director

Messrs. Laidlaw & Co. Ltd., for the year ended 31st  
 March 1954, and for the period of time information  
 is required to be given in the Company's affairs.

Messrs. W. & A. G. Milner,  
 Public Accountants



# History by the Yarkon

By Samuel Abramsky

THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF TEL AVIV-JAFFA is a new book by Dr. Jacob Kaplan, published by the Tel Aviv Museum, 1958, pp. 207.

IN this book the author, a well-known archaeologist, recounts the history of Tel Aviv and Jaffa.

Dr. Kaplan, who has uncovered a number of ancient sites in and around Tel Aviv, was the first to discover that the area was inhabited by man as far back as the fourth and fifth millennia B.C.E.

The men who founded our first Jewish city probably never realized that they were erecting it on a site that had already been settled thousands of years ago. Now, after Dr. Kaplan's archaeological survey, it is clear that the area is simply littered with the remains of settlements that rose and fell in various periods. The map appended to Dr. Kaplan's book shows numerous sites of human habitation: at Tel Baruch, in Rehov Hahabashan, at Givat Hamitahayim, in Rehov Jabotinsky, in the port area, at Givat Ram, at Abu Kheir and in Bat Yam.

However, the book is not just an archaeological survey, and the author does not content himself with listing the achievements. The archaeological material simply serves him as the basis of an exhaustive historical review of civilization on and around the banks of the Yarkon.

Raising himself on information brought to light by ancient documents as well as on what he and others excavated, Dr. Kaplan paints a rich picture of the history of this district from the Neolithic until the end of the Byzantine period: 50 centuries of human settlement in various forms and with varying fortunes.

One may begin to trace the history of man in the Tel Aviv area at the beginning of the New Stone Age, when the foundations of civilization were laid in the ancient East. This was the time when the first human settlers, whose origin and race are not known, reached Givat Rehov Hahabashan, set up habitations and supported themselves by hunting and agriculture. These men had a cult whose objects are perpetuated by various clay and stone statues found on the site.

The site was then abandoned for a few centuries, and at the beginning of the fourth millennium, a new settlement was set up here by an agricultural people who brought with them traces of cultural influences from north-east Syria. After another period of desertion, the site, together with others in Rehov Jabotinsky and Givat Beit Hamitahayim, was captured by the Philistines.



Relic of the Late Canaanite Period found at Jaffa.

Jaffa, was occupied again in the fourth millennium during the Chalcolithic Age. These cycles of habitation and removals from site to site were doubtless connected with economic processes and perhaps military events, about which we unfortunately have no information. It can only be said that man appeared to have had a difficult struggle to establish himself in it and create a culture.

During the third millennium the district was sparsely settled. It did not begin to progress again until the Hittites invaded it in the 18th century B.C.E. In the 13th century B.C.E. the population was mixed Semite and Indo-European. It appears that both Jaffa and Tel Aviv played the maritime trade role at the close of the second millennium, the tribes of Israel pressed on Canaan from one side and sea peoples such as the Phoenicians from the other. Jaffa was then a base of Egyptian rule in this country, and one of the archaeological strata discovered there is from the reign of Ramses II, in the 19th century B.C.E. An inscription on the city gate lists the titles and attributes of this Pharaoh.

Soon Jaffa was destroyed. It is not known who captured it, but the period corresponds to the Israelite conquest. In the days of the Judges a new population centre was founded on the banks of the Yarkon at Tel Kasileh, excavated by Professor H. Maier. It appears that the Philistines ruled here until King David opened up a way to the sea through this area. Tel Kasileh became the main maritime outlet of his kingdom, and later of the Kingdom of Israel, in trade with the Mediterranean basin.

However, the Yarkon continued to be the highroad from the coastal plain to the Sharon, becoming the meeting ground and place where the Philistines and Israelites struggled for supremacy until a power greater than either, the Assyrians, crushed both Israel and Philistia.

There was a resurgence in the Persian period, when Jaffa was held by the Phoenicians and probably resented substantial trade as a Mediterranean trade and shipping outlet. Under the Hasmoneans, the city was, of course, Judaea's chief port. Excavations from this period have brought to light remains of structures and coins from the times of King Alexander Yannai. Remains from this period, but also been uncovered at Tel Kasileh and in Tel Aviv proper.

Although Jaffa was destroyed in the war with the Romans, a Jewish cemetery was founded in the 4th century A.D. at Abu Kheir. Inscriptions were found after that. Most of the tombstones are from after the Bar Kochba revolt, and most of the inscriptions are in Greek, the language that was in daily use at the time. However, Hebrew and Aramaic inscriptions were found side by side with them. The Byzantine period also left its mark in Jaffa and Tel Kasileh, as well as a cemetery at Tel Baruch.

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In this clear and succinct presentation, the reader gets a broad historical perspective of this geographical district, about which our information remains, after all, haphazard and sporadic, within the context of the history of human civilization in the Eastern Mediterranean.

It seems that we are still groping in the dark, and that a great deal more can be brought to light by archaeological excavation and historical research.

Psychology, economic organization, etc.—the author approaches it directly to the task at hand. After a brief, but comprehensive, chapter on the political philosophy of Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and Hegel, he proceeds to propound his central thesis: that there are many non-political, values which must be taken into consideration in the study of the political philosopher who is concerned with the State. These obligations, he insists, cannot be limited to "the service of the common good," since man can be guided by values which have nothing to do with politics, such as those inherent in the pursuit of truth and beauty for their own sake. In the Preface, Mr. Mabbott remarks on one of the difficulties confronting the political philosopher who, he says, "may be tempted to regard the peculiarities of his subject as peculiarities of his own time, as permanent principles, when they are only local prejudices. Still, he writes, some of the principles are permanent: 'In politics, as in ethics, we cannot ignore that local variations in standards must involve relativism in values.'"

Mr. Mabbott is, of course, referring to the principles of democratic and representative government, which are rightly identified with England and the English. A sympathetic, lively and high-spirited commentary on the British and their ways is to be found in *The British* (Pan, 880 pp.), written by Drew Middleton, the "New York Times" chief correspondent in London. One of the main virtues of his book is that it does not seek to give a cut-and-dried survey of British institutions or deal in the abstract with the British system of government. After giving brief impressions of the monarchy, the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the two leading political parties, Mr. Middleton proceeds to deal with the far-reaching changes which overlook the British after 1939; his comments on the British character are acute and sympathetic. This should be a compulsory reading for everyone who intends to visit Britain.

If you are an admirer of Han Suyin's work, you will want to know more about the background of this half-Chinese, English-educated woman, you should get hold of *Destination: China* (Pan, 880 pp.). In this, her first book, the author of "A Many-Splendored Thing" and "The Rain My Drink" and more recently "The Mountain Is Young" sets out to describe her life in China during the Sino-Japanese war, her love and marriage, combining the attributes of an authentic travel book with the appeal of a good novel. In a new Foreword written for the 1953 edition (the book was originally published in 1948) the author invokes "the world as it then was" and adds:

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# Sagan's Boudoir Story

By Maurice Carr

AINES-VOUS ENNAHIST? By Francoise Sagan. Julliard, Paris, 197 pp.

IN this her fourth novel, Francoise Sagan reverts to her pet theme — adolescent love lavished and lost on an older person. To avoid, or rather to camouflage, repetitiveness, she has changed the sex, age and characteristics of her chosen protagonists.

The young infatuated creature is this time not a girl, but a boy. He is said to be 20, but he is still utterly immature — a calf in need of a mother who will be both mistress and mother to him. The woman he falls for is stated to be 30, physically well preserved, childless, but with maternal instincts already so advanced that she no longer cares to cherish a raw youth. For the part of combined lover-and-mother she prefers an ageing beauty.

Miss Sagan handles her trio in the manner of a choreographer staging a routine ballet. First, we witness a solo dance by Paul, the still seductive female past the prime of life. Next, she is joined in a pas de deux by Roger, the candid libertine who has been sleeping, but not living with her for the past six years, and who is no longer so anxious to sleep with her any more, even though he would not wish to be parted from her.

Then, through a chance encounter, there is a pas de deux between Paul and Roger, who is instantly smitten with her. Follows a very intimate pas de deux with Paul and Roger, and after he does off he continues to hold her in a stifling embrace, sensing as he does that her thoughts are not wholly his. He is for her, she is tired of the neglect which she suffers at the hands of her mother, and she is very helpful on how to deal with this situation.

I have only one small complaint. The list of twenty-six "Songs and Poems" at the end of the book contains only two to which an English teacher cannot speak for an American. A second edition, or a separate handbook, would include the tunes, where they exist.

Poor Simon fails to get much response from Paul. The young ardor flame consumes itself in the attempt to set fire to the worn bit of charcoal that glows but never burns again. Meanwhile, Roger is busy with a bit of a girl young enough to be his daughter, Maisy, a would-be film actress.

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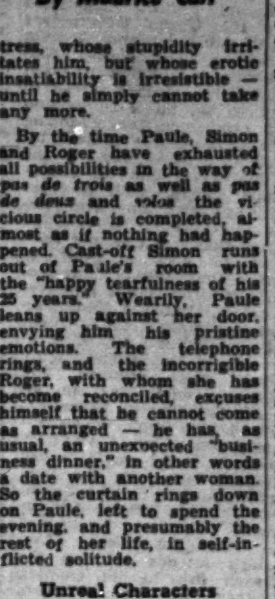
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English Idioms Made Easy, by Isaac Meron, Natanya, 1958, pp. 128.

English as a Second Language, by Ruhama Marshak-Regehr, Tel Aviv, 128 pp.

NO subject is worse learnt in Israel's schools than English; official statistics admit this. All kinds of explanations are given for this. There is an acute shortage of properly qualified teachers, and not many of those speak English as their native tongue. The secondary school syllabus contains too much Shakespearian and not enough everyday speech. (Incidentally, when will the Matriculation Examination in English include an oral test?) The whole system of learning a foreign language for three years only is ludicrous; the few who intend going on to secondary school are paid back by the many who don't.

All of which may be true. In the meantime, what can be done to improve matters? By parents looking for a book to help their children, or by teachers trying to improve their technique?

Aware that many Israel students are unable to understand the explanations their teachers insist, usually with reason, on giving in English, Mr. Bechar has tried to make things easy by explaining it in Hebrew.

Mr. Meron's "English Idioms Made Easy" consists of 144 verbal idioms (make up, get off) with Hebrew equivalents,